



3-CHLOROPROPIONITRILE

UN 3275

Shipping Name: Nitriles, toxic, flammable, n.o.s.

Other Names: 1-Chloro-2-cyanoethane

3-Chloropropanenitrile



WARNING! • **POISON! BREATHING THE VAPORS, SKIN CONTACT OR SWALLOWING THE MATERIAL CAN KILL YOU! CONVERTED TO CYANIDE IN THE BODY!**

• Firefighting gear (including SCBA) provides NO protection. If exposure occurs, remove and isolate gear immediately and thoroughly decontaminate personnel

Hazards:

- Container may BLEVE when exposed to fire
- Irritating to eyes, nose and lungs
- Vapors are heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas
- Vapors in confined areas (e.g., tanks, sewers, buildings) may explode when exposed to fire
- Combustion products include toxic nitrogen oxides and hydrogen chloride

Awareness and Operational Level Training Response:

- Do not put yourself in danger by entering a contaminated area to rescue a victim
- Stay upwind and uphill
- Determine the extent of the problem
- Isolate the area of release or fire and deny entry
- Remove all ignition sources
- Evacuate or shelter in place the immediate area and downwind for a large release
- For container exposed to fire evacuate the area in all directions because of the risk of BLEVE
- Notify local health and fire officials and pollution control agencies
- If material or contaminated runoff enters waterways, notify downstream users of potentially contaminated water

Description:

- Colorless liquid
- Irritating odor
- Sinks in water and is slightly soluble in water
- Very flammable
- Vapors are heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas

Operational Level Training Response:

RELEASE, NO FIRE:

- Stop the release if it can be done safely from a distance
- Prevent material and runoff from entering sewers and waterways if it can be done safely well ahead of release
- Use large amounts of water to disperse vapors - contain runoff
- Consider the application of foam to large areas of spilled liquid to control vapors
- Ventilate confined area if it can be done without placing personnel at risk

FIRE:

- Specially trained personnel operating from a safe distance can fight fires using foam or dry chemical if available in sufficient amounts or use fog streams to extinguish burning liquid. Keep exposures cool to protect against re-ignition. Do not direct straight streams into liquid.
- Cool exposed containers with large quantities of water from unattended equipment or remove intact containers if it can be done safely
- If cooling streams are ineffective (unvented container distorts, bulges or shows any other signs of expanding), withdraw immediately to a secure location

First Aid:

- Do not put yourself in danger by entering a contaminated area to rescue a victim
- The contaminated victim poses a health risk to the responder
- Decontaminate the victim from a safe distance with a stream of water; have the victim remove clothing if possible; provide Basic Life Support/CPR as needed
- Further decontaminate the victim as follows:
 - ♦ Inhalation - remove the victim to fresh air and give oxygen if available
 - ♦ Skin - remove and isolate contaminated clothing (including shoes) and wash skin with soap and large volumes of water for 15 minutes
 - ♦ Eye - rinse eyes with large volumes of water or saline for 15 minutes
 - ♦ Swallowed - do not make the victim vomit
- Do NOT perform direct mouth to mouth resuscitation; use a bag/mask apparatus
- Victims should be examined by a physician as soon as possible
- Toxic effects may be delayed
- Note to physician: can produce cyanide toxicity; if symptoms indicate, initial treatment includes the cyanide antidote kit

CAS: 542-76-7